

port of entry for 50 percent of the total seafood caught in the United States;

Whereas there is a strong connection between the fishing and shipping industries of the Port of Seattle, and seafood exported out of the Port of Seattle was valued at more than \$997,000,000 in 2012;

Whereas the fishing fleets of Fishermen's Terminal harvest a wide variety of fish including salmon, halibut, Pacific cod, Alaska Pollock, sablefish, rock fish, whiting, yellowfin, sole, albacore, crab, shrimp, and other shellfish;

Whereas the fishing vessels that moor at Fishermen's Terminal include crabbers, longliners, purse seiners, trawlers, and trollers, and often fish in Alaskan waters such as Southeast Alaska, Bristol Bay, and the Bering Sea;

Whereas for the last century, Fishermen's Terminal has played a critical role in the fishing and maritime industry in both Washington and Alaska;

Whereas Fishermen's Terminal directly contributes and supports maritime jobs, and is a major driver of the maritime economy of the Pacific Northwest, which generates \$30,000,000,000 annually for the State of Washington;

Whereas annually, the fishing industry at the Port of Seattle creates 15,600 jobs, has a total payroll of \$1,900,000,000 per year, and generates \$814,000,000 in annual revenue for private businesses;

Whereas 34,500 Washington residents are employed by the Alaskan seafood industry;

Whereas Fishermen's Terminal contributes to the economic diversity and resilience of the Pacific Northwest due to the many industries it supports, including vessel construction, maintenance, and repair activity that brings vendors and suppliers together with a network of bankers, insurers, and other businesses that support fishing and shipping;

Whereas much of the infrastructure and businesses surrounding Fishermen's Terminal have been in place as long as the Terminal, and make up the most important economic maritime cluster of fish processing, cold storage, vessel fabrication, and barge and tug operations businesses in the United States;

Whereas the shore side support businesses surrounding Fishermen's Terminal employ a wide range of machinists, trade workers, and artisans who are skilled in traditional maritime crafts such as wood-working, fiberglass repair, painting, sail making, brass brightworking, marine engineering, and naval architecture;

Whereas Fishermen's Terminal is more than just a place to moor, repair, and maintain boats, and gives the Seattle community a sense of identity as a place where people work with their hands in industries that help define the region; and

Whereas Fishermen's Terminal is a cultural resource that is always open to the public, is home to the Fishermen's Memorial, a towering bronze sculpture that lists the names of 675 men and women who have lost their lives in their pursuit of the bounty of the sea, hosts thousands of people every September for the Fishermen's Fall Festival to celebrate the homecoming of Washington fishermen after a summer at sea, and is surrounded by lively restaurants, shops, and businesses that support the community and those in the fishing industry: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that May 28, 2014 is the official centennial of Fishermen's Terminal; and
(2) praises the ongoing contributions of Fishermen's Terminal to the welfare of countless individuals, the fishing industry,

the Port of Seattle, the State of Washington, and the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-406 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "NRC's Implementation of the Fukushima Near-Term Task Force Recommendations and other Actions to Enhance and Maintain Nuclear Safety."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 10:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled "Evaluating Port Security: Progress Made and Challenges Ahead."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 10 a.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "Judicial Nominations."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 3 pm in Room 432 of the Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "From Military Service to Small Business Owners: Supporting America's Veteran Entrepreneurs."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled, "Student Loan Servicing: The Borrower's Experience."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRIVACY, TECHNOLOGY, AND THE LAW

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "The Location Privacy Protection Act of 2014."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 218 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 218) honoring the legacy of A. Philip Randolph and saluting his efforts on behalf of the people of the United States to form "a more perfect union."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 218) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 218

Whereas A. Philip Randolph was born on April 15, 1889, and grew up in Jacksonville, Florida;

Whereas Mr. Randolph attended the Cookman Institute, one of the first high schools for African-Americans in the United States, located in Jacksonville, Florida, and graduated valedictorian of his class in 1907;

Whereas Mr. Randolph was an inspirational person who demonstrated an unyielding struggle for human rights on behalf of marginalized groups in society;

Whereas Mr. Randolph was active in both the civil rights movement and the labor movement in the United States;

Whereas Mr. Randolph was a tireless and highly effective advocate for African-American rights during the 1930s and 1940s, focusing particularly on employment rights;

Whereas Mr. Randolph led the effort to organize the porters of the Pullman Company, one of the largest railroad car companies in the United States at that time;

Whereas Mr. Randolph founded the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an organization that advanced the rights of African-American workers to dignity, respect, and a decent livelihood;

Whereas Mr. Randolph urged President Franklin Roosevelt to end employment discrimination against African-Americans in the Federal Government;

Whereas, after the urging of Mr. Randolph, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 (6 Fed. Reg. 3109) on June 25, 1941, declaring that "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries and in government because